

The *Stony Brook* PRESS

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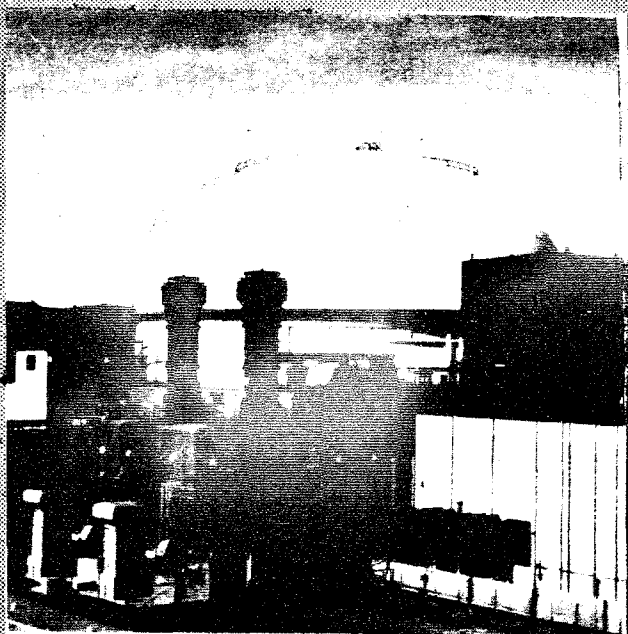
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A Motorist Proposal

There are two ways to play Monopoly. In the long version, the players move around the board according to rolls of the dice, acquiring property by landing on each space and buying those he or she desires to own. It is a tedious, and some might feel senseless prolongation of the inevitable. If fate had destined you to procure Boardwalk, you will. If not, why suffer through the anguish of making it safely past "Go Directly To Jail", only to hit Income Tax?

The shorter version of the game circumvents this anxious waiting by letting the players deal out the title deeds before play begins. This gets the unsavory details out of the way early, allowing each player to plot his or her strategy free from anticipatory fears of landing in the wrong spot.

Monopoly is a model of reality, if only an imperfect one. As in real life, the inevitably unpleasant should be taken care of now rather than permitting it to pop up later on its own. Granted, there are those who would disagree on the grounds that the only real inevitables are death and legislative incompetence, but even they would concede that some things happen with such certainty they might as well be considered unavoidable. Drafts, wars, unemployment, unwanted pregnancy, or finding a ticket flapping in the breeze when returning to a car parked almost anywhere on this campus, all occur with such frequency that irradiating them must be considered as beyond human capabilities. One of them, however, can be reduced in impact by using the same preemptive method employed in Monopoly's quicker version.

It must be troubling to the average student, forced to "create-a-space" due to lack of parking facilities, not to know whether to expect a

ticket on her windshield when returning from classes.

Worrying that Public Safety or their worthy delegates have chosen his or her vehicle to serve as an example to University community drivers at large cannot but distract the victim from even the most riveting lecturer. Consequently, class participation falls, leading to an unjustified reduced grad in the course, and possible academic dismissal. All this as the result, not of the tickets themselves, but of not knowing when they will strike.

The solution is obvious. Give out the cards before play begins. If the University feels compelled to issue parking tickets in wholesale quantities, let them do so without generating fear and hostility that receiving them entails. Let everyone upon registering his or her vehicle, be issued fifty tickets for various parking violations. Some will be for parking on the grass behind Toscanini, some for parking in a loading zone, but most will be for parking in a lot reserved for Faculty of Staff. In the interest of realism, these last will be issued regardless of whether or not the registrant is a faculty or staff member.

This will not only relieve anxiety of wondering when they are going to get you (and don't think they're not), it will provide you and your friends with hours of joy and relaxation by allowing you to trade tickets, ticket one another, or, for the stout hearted, ticket Public Safety. Discretion should be exercised in ticketing traffic officers, however. Although they will surely provide sufficient opportunities for you to catch them committing legitimate infractions, it would be advisable to hunt them with a partner who can serve as a witness to the fact. Be forewarned that officers of the law can grow extraordinarily defensive when faced

with their own wrongdoing, and what you perceive as an act of retribution, they may view as an attack to their monopoly on meeting out arbitrary justice.

There are, of course, simpler means of answering the current deluge of tickets. Be more creative in choosing parking places, selecting those spots which offer the greatest amount of concealment from the casual eye. Park behind thick trees, in back at seldom used stairways, or underwater. If necessary, take your car into class. Go one step further, and camouflage your car to look like a low house, a grand piano, a large symmetrical animal, or a Iroquois burial mound. Foil the eager ticketer by leaving him no convenient clasp such as windshield wipers or door handles. This can be done by removing the wipers and laminating the car to a smooth, uniform finish with six or seven inches of Polygly-coat. Use your imagination.

There is a dire parking problem on this campus that is in need of an immediate answer. Students cannot continue to pay fifty or seventy five dollars in accumulated fees for parking wherever we are forced to because of nonexistent student lots. More spaces must be created, and the proposed sacrifice of North P-plot for a railroad station will only exacerbate the crisis. Questions must be raised and answered as to why ticketing is taking place, and where the thousands of dollars in fines are going.

The official Public Safety position, as stated by Director Gary Barnes, is that parking must be secured for those who deserve it. Students are being fined, faculty are being fined, and staff are being fined. This does not leave a broad range of candidates for those who "deserve" parking space. They are reserved for the men and women in the brown suits.



Courtesy/Steven Joel/Statesman

Cover Photo by David Gamberg

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Campuses Organize Against Budget Cuts

by Scott Higham

While a majority of state and federal lawmakers throughout the nation organize against the future of higher education, students across the country are initiating large scale lobbying and letter writing campaigns, phone-ins and sit-ins in order to thwart their efforts.

In Colorado, students have gone so far as to solicit contributions from corporations in an attempt to offset proposed budget cuts in education, and after three weeks, students at UCLA have written over 5,000 letters.

"In the sixties, the few who made noise made alot of noise," said Stony Brook's Sophomore Representative, Dave Gamberg. Today, students from Binghamton to Berkely are swamping their representatives with organized opposition. Stated UCLA undergraduate Vice President Bobby Grace, "It's not going to end."

The combination of federal and state slashes in higher education appropriations pose serious questions about the future of universities in America. Though New York State's Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) will remain virtually unscathed, the supplementary Assistance grant (SUSTA) is slated for elimination and Carey's budget offers \$5 million less next year in student support. Other states are experiencing similar travesties. Federally supported programs such as the Basic Education Opportunity Grant (BEOG) and the College Work Study Program are scheduled to lose 40% of their funding. Supplementary BEOG, along with the National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), certain fellowship programs and foreign student tuition waivers are all slated for elimination. According to Stony Brook Financial Aid Director, Jack Joyce, 72 foreign students will no longer be able to attend Stony Brook. Numbers for other students here have not yet been compiled. Joyce could only state that the effect will be "disasterous." In addition, the Guaranteed Student Loan program, which is now accessible to nearly all students, will be cut by 16% and become off-limits for graduate students. According to Joyce, students will be forced to borrow from the Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) at 14% interest. Repayment of ALAS loans begin 60 days after receipt.

Cuts in the social services will also directly affect students, particularly those dependent upon Social Security benefits. According to John Blau, spokesperson for the Department of Social Security, "students who are now receiving (Social Security) benefits cannot receive them during the summer and their benefits will be reduced by 25% each year until they're completely phased out by 1985." Blau explained that those not enrolled in a post-secondary institution by May 1982 will lose all education related benefits upon their 18th birthday. Bill Wheeler, spokesperson for the Veterans Administration, stated that students may face similar cuts in VA educational benefits.

SUNY'S OPPOSITION

The Student Polity Association at Stony Brook in recent weeks has organized letter writing campaigns a press conference, phone-ins, free beer in exchange for letters, and the personal deliverance of letters to representatives in Albany by a ten member Stony Brook

delegation this past Tuesday. Twenty-seven hundred letters have been written here since two weeks ago. "They weren't pointing a gun at us two years ago. Now they are," stated Gamberg. "It's imperative that we continue this trend. As time goes on it should become more intense."

At Albany State University, Student Association former Vice-President, Woody Popper, explained, "We had 200 people in Albany last week, which makes for a shitty rally but a great lobby. We ran around the legislative offices up here lobbying everyone."

In addition to letter writing and lobbying programs, students at Binghamton are organizing a mass rally to be held on March 25th. Student Association President David Zlotnick asserted, "We're putting a lot of energy into this rally. We rallied against the dorm increase, we went to Albany and we are establishing a network between all the State schools."

Last month, Binghamton University President Clifford Clark, sent out letters to every student urging them to fight Carey and Reagans cuts. "That was a turning point for students up here," said Zlotnick. "It's beginning to sink in. We're in trouble."

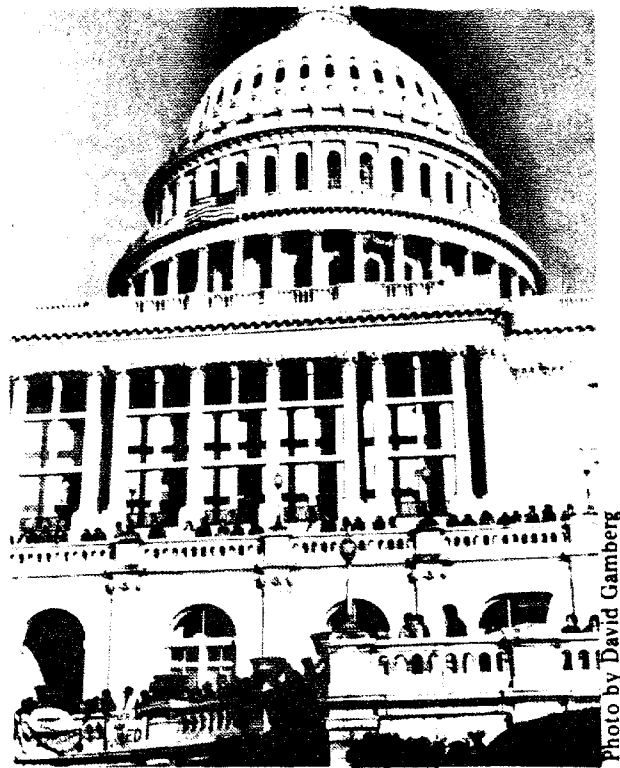
Buffalo however, "isn't doing a helluva lot," explained Student Association for the State University (SASU) delegate, Heidi Ziegfried. "Right now they're trying to organize against their union being taken away (see story, page 5). They're trying to cover too many issues. They haven't sent more than 50 letters." Ziegfried, an organizer of Suny's western region, explained that at Geneseo, Brockport and Fredonia, students are highly organized and have sent out approximately 5,000 letters to Albany and Washington. Brockport is planning a rally for March 23rd and students from Geneseo will be heading to Albany on the 20th to lobby legislators.

Lorrie Gavin, Assistant to Congressman Tom Downey (D-1st District, NY) stated that since the cuts are still being heavily debated in Washington, "The letter writing campaign is definitely having an impact. It's important that students keep it up." Gamberg agreed that, through his lobbying experiences, representatives in Albany and Washington are being forced to reconsider their position.

ACROSS THE BORDER

Major universities across the nation are to varying degrees involved with tactics aimed at preventing national and state cuts in higher education. Students at the University of Colorado in Boulder have written nearly 7,000 letters, held press conferences and staged rallies, according to Student President Henry Tobin. Colorado's student government, called "The Union," is approaching corporations and "asking them to pick up the financial aid cuts," said Tobin. "We're going to put the private sector and this 'New Federalism' to the test." Tobin added that petitions with thousands of names have been gathered and that high schools around the state are being informed as to "what's going on." Boulder is also organizing other Colorado colleges against state and federal cuts. "We're trying all kinds of things," said Tobin. But south of Colorado, things are slightly slower.

During the 1800's, Texas set aside land for the state



Students descend upon Washington, D.C. during the March 1 National Student Action Day

university system. When oil was discovered on the property, a superfund was established allocating nearly \$3 billion to the university system. As a result, students attending Texas A&M pay \$6 per credit hour. "Predominantly, the efforts here have been ones of individual effort," said student government President at A&M, Ken Johnson. "In the State of Texas," he explained, "there is a Texas State Association that has lobbyists form across the state. Student government down here consists of five committees and one of them is the Student Legislative Group." Other than that, said Johnson, "We haven't organized the University."

On the West Coast, the University of California at Berkeley has been maintaining its image as an active university. "We have rallies every day, but El Salvador draws more than the cuts," explained Kathy Reed, Executive Vice President of Berkeley's Associated Students. Reed said that when Governor Brown proposed state cuts and tuition increases, Berkeley responded with letter writing campaigns, lobbying in Sacramento and protests. "There's still a faction of activism here but it's hard. It's indicative of the whole country," said Reed. She also expressed the concern that since minorities will be hit the hardest, Berkeley may become "an elitist school like Stanford."

Down the coast at UCLA, 30,000 undergraduate have written 5,000 letters, held press conferences which were attended by the LA Times, and according to Undergraduate Vice President Bobby Grace, students are also spending a lot of time "in Sacramento working with a full-time lobby director." Grace explained that "right now we're finding out that people don't know how much will be cut, when, and how it will affect them. It's like being on welfare and not complaining until your checks stop. That's too late."

When Brown proposed the cuts and tuition increase in January, 10,000 students protested his appearance on campus, even though he came to denounce nuclear power. "We agree with his stance on that but our educations are being attacked," said Grace.

In the southwest, the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque is just beginning to mobilize against the cuts, said Karen Gallego, President of the Association of Students of New Mexico University. "We have planned a rally and a letter writing campaign. Our tuition is going to raise by 5%," as a result of state cuts. Students now pay \$360.00 per semester. "The whole campus is involved. We've been very lucky," said Gallego.

Back at Stony Brook, Polity is continuing to organize resistance to Reagan and Carey. Phones in Polity are available for students to call representatives, a voter registration drive will be conducted, and Gamberg stated that a rally here is a "strong possibility". As all the Bobby Graces, Kathy Reeds and Jim Fuccios seem to prove, "This is not the end. It's only the beginning."



Jim Black, Belina Anderson, Dave Gamberg, Jim Fuccio and Jack Joyce at Monday's press conference

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Suspension Process Reevaluated

by Debra Silver

Last October, a young woman was suspended from the University because "in the judgement of Vice President of Student Affairs Preston and the University medical evaluators, her presence on campus constituted a threat to the health and safety of herself and others." Subsequently, the medical suspension process to which she was subjected was investigated by the Press. After several months of review by both the Office of Student Affairs and several health-care professionals on campus, changes to make the medical suspension process compassionate are now underway.

According to Professor Pat Hill, director of the Federated Learning Communities, the officials who expelled the woman last semester on the basis of her suicidal tendencies were unaware of the dispassionate nature of the letters she received from the Student Affairs and President's offices. Their form letters included comments such as "... your behavior ... has been a problem to yourself and other students ... and may be presenting a danger to yourself or others ... please be in touch ... for a professional review of your situation ..." The letter, and indeed the officials involved, expressed little concern for the student's well-being and failed to offer her suicide prevention counseling. Preston agreed "that this letter unfortunately did slip by." Preston explained that the notice was a form letter which had been used at Stony Brook before he arrived here last year.

According to Preston, a new form for the letter has been drafted, providing a more personal link between the student and Student Affairs, which conducts the investigations. One of the revisions in the letter is the inclusion of the statement that the student under investigation "may

elect to have a support person accompany you to the evaluation." Under the old procedures, students were often not made aware of their right to have a faculty member, relative, counselor or friend accompany them to their evaluation. Also to be included with the letter is a description of the evaluation process, which for the most part will remain the same.

Upon receiving the letter, the student is requested to submit to an evaluation before a panel of three medical professionals to discern whether he or she "poses a threat to themselves or others," according to Dr. Ed Polodnick, director of the University Counseling Center, and one of the three evaluators. Dr. Gerald Hartmann, director of the University Health Service and another professional from the University Counseling Center hold the other two positions.

When asked if the panel, as opposed to a private examination, was the best way to perform an evaluation, Dean of Students Sam Taube replied, "We felt a panel was better. It provides us with the greatest input." Dr. Ben Fox, Vice President for Academic Affairs for the Health Sciences Center, is trying to arrange for a psychiatrist to sit on the panel. "There may be even more panel changes in the future," said Hartmann. In addition, SUNY Central in Albany will act as a legal counsel for revising the process and will ensure that students' rights are not violated.

Preston added that "We're going to try to contact the student to pick up the letter rather than sending it in the mail, where there's no one to explain or interpret it. We'll only mail it if it's absolutely necessary."

After the group of evaluators meet to finalize the revisions, and the Student Committee on the Student Conduct Code looks at the process, the revisions will be



Press Photo by Sam Glass

Dr. Ed Polodnick is one professional involved in redesigning the medical suspension process.

brought to the attention of the Stony Brook Council, whose approval is necessary to amend the Conduct Code.

The President's Office is now drafting a new version of the letter that notifies students of expulsion. And, although Dr. Hartmann has stated that the Student

Affairs Office will in the future exhaust all other possibilities before resorting to the medical withdrawal process, for those students suspended under the old process, little recompense exists other than the knowledge that the system might work for others.

SUNY At Buffalo Shuts Union

by Dawn DuBois

Since February, 115 students and one faculty member have been arrested for protesting the closing of Buffalo's student union, Squire Hall. The union will be converted to a dental clinic. Though the administration has promised that an alternative union will be constructed downtown, definite plans have yet to be announced. Squire Hall officially closed on March 1st.

Resulting from a three day sit-in rally staged in early February, 87 of the 600 who occupied the building were arrested on February 3rd and charged with trespassing, a violation. On February 27th, 39 more students were arrested for refusing to leave Squire Hall after campus security announced over the buildings public address system that those who remained would be incarcerated. According to the *Albany Student Press*, not only were those students arrested during the second protest charged with criminal trespass, a misdemeanor, UB students were suspended from the University. Non-students were banned from the campus grounds. Scot Wexler, Student Assembly President from Albany stated, "After the first arrests the 87 were charged with violation trespass-not criminal."

Professor Sidney Willhelm, the only faculty member involved, stated that, "There was absolutely no acceptable justification for any UB Administrator

to assume such a responsibility."

In addition to the union closing and the suspensions, Buffalo President Robert Ketter, in one of his last acts before vacating his position at the university, attempted to contact the student's parents and inform them of their sons or daughters involvement. Ketter eventually gave up the practice. Allen Kachik, a reporter for the *Buffalo Free Press* stated in response, "I'm 21 years old. I pay my own tuition."

Though only one faculty member participated in the actual occupation, students are not without faculty support. Professors state that the protests were responsible and organized, no classes were disrupted and violence on the student's part was not evident. The local newspapers, *The Courier Express* and the *Buffalo News* both reported that the demonstrations were "Quieter than

But Mark Tack, editor of the UB magazine *The Current* told the *Albany Student Press* that police were hitting and pushing students leaving the building. "They were trying to push 100 people through two doors," Tack told ASP.

One faculty member who requested anonymity, stated that former President Ketter was, "so successful in previous campaigns to terrorize the students into submission that he was introduced at a luncheon as the man who won the war against students."

On March 1st, Ketter resigned from

the University and Steve Sample, Buffalo's new President lifted the suspensions on March 2, "Compared to Ketter," said a student who wished to remain anonymous, "Sample looks like Jesus Christ; he can do no harm."

While the closing of the union will affect all 23,000 of Buffalo's students, commuters, who make up 55% of the population, will be the hardest hit. Randy Reade, Coordinator of Commuter Affairs stated, "Where else can a commuter spend time between classes?"

Where will he or she go now that the union is closed. This must be a joke," Reade said.

On February 26, students gathered for a final jazz concert at Squire Hall, but University officials suspended building hours and requested that students leave the union. By 2 a.m., 39 students remained and as the doors were closed and locked they began to chant, "The students unite shall never be defeated. The students united, shall never..."



Ken Wexler, one of the students arrested at Squire Hall protest

Photo courtesy/ Buffalo Free Press

Infant Formula Companies

by Gregory J. Scandaglia

The infant formula controversy has gained a great deal of notoriety over the past two years. In an attempt to inform as well as shock the public, newspapers and magazines across the country have focused attention on this issue. Since the questions at hand affect the lives and futures of mothers and infants around the world, this sensitivity toward questionable feeding practice is to their credit. However, in some respects these good intentions have backfired. Sensational headlines have begun to replace the facts of the issue. Recycled research appears in articles that only highlight the situation. Products have been casually labeled as poisons and manufacturers as murderers until the public perceives a single manufacturer forcefeeding a single brand of product down the throats of a single group of infants. As a result, the mention of this issue to most people triggers only one idea: Nestle kills Third World babies. Although Nestle is somewhat responsible for infant mortality abroad, the roots of the infant formula issue are nurtured in American as well as in Third World soil.

One in ten babies in the world die before its first birthday because of feeding deficiencies, according to the World Health Organization. The WHO also claims that one million babies die each

year from diarrhea, gastroenteritis and malnutrition, all of which are directly related to feeding practices. The rate of infant morbidity (illness) towers over these figures while mothers, often ignorant of the cause, helplessly watch their babies suffer. American as well as Third World mothers watch their babies die, ignorant of the fact that no laboratory can compete with what nature provides for its newborn.

that "there is a unique and extraordinarily complex system of chemical and cellular elements in each mother's milk. They fill a gap in the immunity of infants which is extremely important possibly for as long as the first three years of life." Among these complex chemicals is taurine, which is believed to play a significant role in the early development of the infant's brain.

Along with taurine are a host of antibodies available to the infant only through breast milk, which are effective against intestinal infections, the leading cause of infant mortality. Although the laboratories cannot include these elements in their formulas, they do add instead other protein compounds. However, *The New York Times* reported that the substitutes are not only inferior to those found in mother's milk, but can also cause allergic reactions such as diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pains and skin rashes.

Scott Sommer, a member of the Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC), stated, "Studies have shown that bottle fed babies are susceptible to allergies that rarely attack breast fed infants." Angela Blackwell, an attorney with the San Francisco based public interest law firm called Public Advocates, testified on behalf of 14 organizations when she stated at the House hearing, "All bottle fed infants are three times as likely to suffer otitis media (infection of the middle ear), twice as likely to suffer significant vomiting or diarrhea and over five times as likely to suffer lower respiratory illness." Breast feeding during the time that a mother can effectively nourish her child (usually between four and eight months) also reduces the chances of another pregnancy due to changes in hormone secretion. This con-



Worth the Price?

Part I

year from diarrhea, gastroenteritis and malnutrition, all of which are directly related to feeding practices. The rate of infant morbidity (illness) towers over these figures while mothers, often ignorant of the cause, helplessly watch their babies suffer. American as well as Third World mothers watch their babies die, ignorant of the fact that no laboratory can compete with what nature provides for its newborn.

The superiority of breast feeding over bottle feeding has long been the topic of research by experts in the pediatric field. On July 22, 1981, the House of Representatives Committee of Agriculture commenced a hearing entitled "Infant Feeding Practices" in order to consider the results of such research. Dr. Allen S. Cunningham, a pediatrician at the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown NY, conducted a study comparing the health of breast fed and bottle fed infants. He testified that bottle fed infants are hospitalized three times more frequently in the first year of life than breast fed babies. Cunningham also stated

traceptive protection is of particular importance to areas where overpopulation is of concern.

With all this in mind, one might think that formula companies must have a very difficult time selling their product. Nothing could be further from the truth.

There exists today a \$1.7 billion world market for baby formula, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. This market is divided among four major companies, three of which are American based. Abbott Laboratories, Bristol Myers (Mead Johnson), and American Home Products (Wyeth Laboratories) together claim about 50% of the world market, or about \$550 million. According to *The New York Times*, Abbott Laboratories is the largest of the American companies with 85% of its sales in America, 8% in Third World nations and 7% coming from elsewhere in the world. Abbott controls 55% of the domestic market. Bristol Myers is the next in size with 80% of its sales in America, controlling 35% of the domestic market. American Home Products is the

smallest of the American formula companies with a 10% share of the domestic market and 90% of its sales based in America. The remaining \$520 million of the world market, about 50%, is controlled by the Switzerland based Nestle Alimentation Corporation. We begin to see why Nestle has been tagged with the plight of the Third World infants when we consider that none of Nestle's \$520 million formula earnings comes from sales in America. All 50% of its share in the world market is derived from sales overseas.

Although the companies agree to the superiority of breast milk, all four contend that the existence of a baby formula market in the world is necessary. Said Robert Gerald, a spokesman for the Infant Formula Council, whose members are employees of infant formula manufacturers, "Nobody is combatting or competing against the overwhelming superiority of breast milk. The truth is that breast feeding and bottle feeding go hand in hand. The purpose of baby formula is not to dissuade breast feeding but instead to offer a safe and nutritious substitute for women who cannot breast feed. Without this alternative, the rate of infant mortality due to feeding deficiencies would soar above what it is now."

To back this claim Gerald quoted excerpts from a study by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), which was conducted for the Federal Drug Administration (FDA). This study discussed the situation of infants whose mothers could not breast feed before the existence of a formula alternative. Gerald quoted:

"Until the 20th century there was virtually no safe and reliable alternative to breast feeding and few infants not suckled by mothers or wet nurses [women who breast feed children in addition to their own] survived their first year... At the Paris Foundling Hospital of approximately 31,000 infants admitted from 1771-1777, more than 25,000 (80%) died before their first birthday... In London during the early part of the 19th century, less than one of eight infants not breast fed survived their first year... Since that time [early 20th century] the risk of nourishing an infant other than by breast



Criticized

feeding has declined markedly. The decline in risk has been related to both the control of infectious diseases and to the development of safe and reliable infant formula.'"

Ronald Eckels, spokesman for Mead Johnson, proposed a similar argument. "Formulas have always been a needed alternative for women who are unable to breast feed. Formula is a safe, nutritious substitute for breast milk. Before it was developed the mortality rate of infants who were not breast fed was about 99%."

David Cox, chairman of Ross Laboratories, subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories, which produces Similac, the leading formula in the United States, explained in a recent *New York Times* article that since more mothers are finding it economically necessary to enter the work force, formulas are becoming even more necessary.

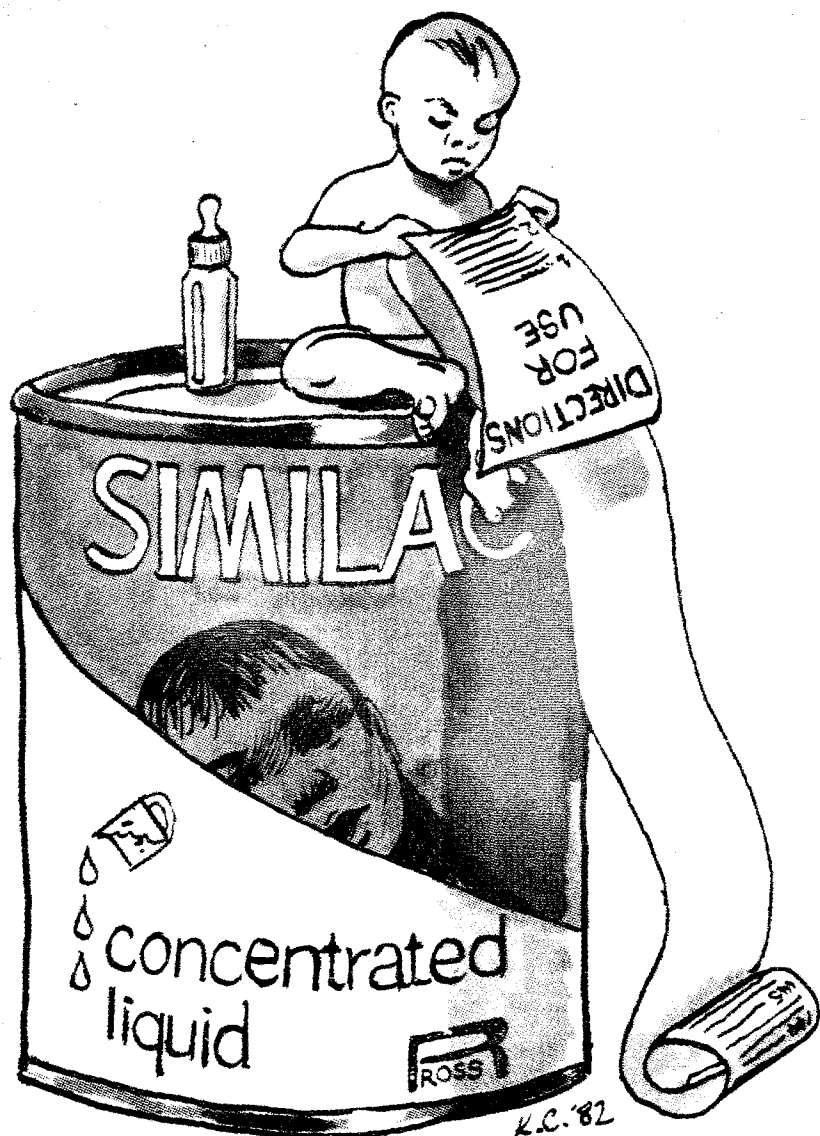
Scott Sommer of INFANT responded to this claim by stating, "This is especially untrue in the case of the Third World mother, who usually takes her baby out in the fields with her while she works."

Cox also stated in the *Times* article that "Many babies in developing countries are born underweight and have a higher calorie need from mothers who are unable to provide it." What the baby formula manufacturers seem to be saying is that the existence of a formula alternative reduces the rate of mortality for infants whose mothers are either so poor that they must be away from their baby for the first six months of its life, or so poor that they are too undernourished themselves to effectively breast feed their baby.

Although it is true that poverty-stricken mothers sometimes do need an alternative to breast feeding, many experts feel that formulas are not the answer. Dr. Cunningham stated at the committee hearing, "The risks of bottle feeding are greatest for the very poor." Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw, director of the MIT-Harvard Food and Nutrition Program, told a *New York Times* reporter that "The studies are conclusive. Failure to breast feed in rural developing communities is tantamount to a death sentence." What both doctors are alluding to in these statements is the fact that the inferiority of the baby formula itself is not the sole cause of its danger.

In order to more clearly understand how the formula becomes an outright threat to the lives of infants, it is important to first consider who is doing the formula feeding. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, the overwhelming majority of formula feeders are poor. In America, the *Journal* claims, 90% of mothers in private hospitals breast feed, compared to less than 5% in public hospitals. The same seems to be true overseas, where Nestle is able to reap \$250 million from sales in primarily poor, developing nations. With it mostly in the hands of the poor, the formula becomes a dangerous prospect, since they are clearly least able to undertake safe feeding practice.

The second part of this two part series will appear in next week's issue and will discuss formula abuse, marketing and advertising techniques, the alliance between hospitals and formula manufacturers, the WHO code and the Nestle boycott.



Graphic by Ken Copel

UNION BASEMENT
ACROSS FROM RAINY NIGHT
HOUSE - NEXT TO GAME ARCADE
Mon-Friday — 11am-5pm

GET THE SCOOP ON OUR PRICES!



AND
check out our
special order service -- singles, tapes,
albums, imports -- if its in print we can get it for you.

"All the fun
that's fit to print."

The Stony Brook Union News

LATE
CAMPUS
EDITION

Vol. I, No. 2

Stony Brook

Thursday, March 11, 1982

Free

The END of the BRIDGE
Located on the 2nd Floor of the Student Union Building

Florida Giveaway

Win a trip to Florida

St. Patty's Party

March 12

Future Holds Fun for Everyone

by U.N. Ion

SPECIAL PREVIEW

Wild West Weekend: MARCH 18 - 21

Join us for the festivities that begin on Thursday, March 18, with the "shoot out" at high noon in the Union lobby. We'll have craft exhibits, music, card tricks, and more. We invite you to dress up western style, enjoy the western foods at the Eatrium and other Union eateries. Best of all, we hope you'll join us for the Western Ho-Down in the ballroom on Saturday night! Look for more information in the March 18 edition of the Stony Brook Press.

THIS WEEK'S UNION TRIVIA QUESTION!

Prior to the opening of the End of the Bridge Restaurant and lounge, the restaurant and the adjoining space (room 201) operated under other names.

Can you recall the names of those two areas, prior to the opening of the EOB?

Answer to this week's trivia question will be published in the March 18 edition of the S.B. Union News.

Calendar of Events

Thursday

Overeater's Anonymous, rm. 223, 4 PM; United University Professions, Aud. rm. 236 4 PM; Filmmaking Club, rm. 236, 6 PM; Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7 PM; Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 7:30 PM; Panhellenic Council, rm. 229, 7 PM; GSU, rm. 213, 8 PM; LASO, rm. 236, 8 PM; SAINTS, rm. 237, 7 PM; NYPIRG, rm. 231, 7 PM; Korean Christian Fellowship, rm. 223, 7 PM; Upward Bound Parent's Meeting, rm. 214, 7:30 PM; International Dinner/Dance, Blrm. 8 PM; "Scandals" punk, rock, new wave dance band, 10 PM, EOB; Live entertainment with "Horizon," 10 PM, RNH.

Friday

Writer's Workshop, rm. 223, 4 PM; TGIF "Mad Hatter's Day" 4-7 PM, 1 free beer to wearers of "Mad Hat" Be creative! Live DJ - Beers 3/\$1.; CSEA: "New Contract," Aud., 6 PM; SOYK, rm. 237, 7 PM; SB Blood Services, rm. 213, 8 PM; Chinese Christian Fellowship, rm. 216, 8 PM; Baha'i Club, rm. 214, 8 PM; The Irish Club's St. Patrick's Day Party, EOB, 9 PM, beers 3/\$1, guitarist, bagpipes, a live band, win a free trip to Florida! SCOOP Rock Concert with "The Abstracts," of the Uncle Floyd Show, Blrm., 10 PM.

Saturday

Toga Party - Beer & Wine 3/\$1, DJ, Toga Contest for the best costume. "A Funny Thing Happened to Me on the Way to the Forum" - Ballroom; L.I. Math Fair, all mtg. rms., 8:30 AM; Al Rosa, Guitarist, doing Beatles, Forbert and more, 10 PM, RNH; "Northern Star" mellow rock band, 10 PM, EOB.

Sunday

Irish Club, Gaelic lessons, rm. 223, 7 PM; Poulenc Chamber Group, 9:30 PM, RNF

Monday

"Mixed Madness Day" B.F.S.A. mtg., rm. 216, 12 PM; Hike-A-Bike-A-Thon, Committee for the Leukemia Soc., rm. 223, 5 PM; Sailing Club, rm. 216, 5:30 PM; Safety Services "Safety Month" First Aid course, rms. 226, 231, 236, 7 PM; Special Olympics Club, rm. 216, 7:30 PM; Meditation Class, rm. 226, 7:30 PM; "Tommy Stabile" on guitar, 9:30 PM, EOB.

Tuesday

50's Dress Up Day Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 12:30 PM; Kundalini Yoga Class, rm. 226, 5 PM; NYPIRG, rm. 236, 7 PM; Safety Services "Safety Month," First Aid course, rms. 226, 231, 236, 237, 7 PM; Tuesday Flix "Woman in the Dunes," Aud., 7 & 9:30 PM; Overeater's Anonymous, rm. 213, 8 PM; Outing Club, rm. 213, 8 PM; Pre-Law Society, rm. 216, 8 PM; Mark Wolinski plays Jackson Brown, Floyd, Doors, 9 PM, RNH; "Marty Attridge" on guitar, 9:30 PM, EOB.

Wednesday

"Pragmatics & The Scope of Grammar," rm. 231, 1:30 PM; Aerobic Teacher's Training Workshop, rm. 216, 7 PM; Safety Services "Safety Month," First Aid Courses, rms. 226, 231, 236, 7 PM; Advanced Automechanics Course, rm. 231, 7 PM; Israeli Dancing, Blrm., 7:30 PM; Riding Club, r. 214, 8 PM; Guinness/Harp Night, Fre. Raffles & Prizes, 9 PM, EOB; Jim Lowe, Classical Ragtime pianist, 10 PM, RNH.

Thursday

Western Day - Hubba Bubba Shoot Out at High Noon - Specials on Union services, music, crafts and more! Overeater's Anonymous, rm. 223, 4 PM; New Campus Newsreel, rm. 223, 6:30 PM; Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7 PM; Panhellenic Council, rm. 229, 7 PM; Korean Christian Fellowship, rm. 223, 7 PM; SB Safety Services "Safety Month," First Aid Courses, rm. 226, 231, 236, 237, 7 PM; Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 7:30 PM; LASO, rm. 236, 8 PM; ASA Dance Party w/DJ, Blrm., 9 PM; Kirk Kelly, Irish/American Folk music, 9:30 PM, RNH; "Scandals" punk, rock, new wave dance band, 10 PM, EOB.

Madness Weekend

Will Be Great

by I.M.A. Bilding

This month, the Stony Brook Union Council invites you to experience MARCH MADNESS, beginning Thursday, March 11 through Sunday, March 21.

MARCH MADNESS means entertainment almost nightly in one or more of the Union's programming spots—Rainy Night House Cafe, the End of the Bridge, the ballroom, or the auditorium. MARCH MADNESS means parties—the Irish club's annual St. Patrick's Day party, the Toga Party, the SCOOP dance/concert featuring the music of Abstract—or the Western Ho-Down Drive-in movie weekend (March 18-21).

MARCH MADNESS means a Mad Hatter's TGIF party this Friday, March 11, in the Union ballroom. If the free munchies and music, and the chance to party isn't enticing enough, you might want to come as the "Mad Hatter" him/herself. We'll give a free beer to anyone who's wearing a "mad hat." Our Toga party on Saturday the 13th promises to be a delight. It will be held in conjunction with a showing of the comedy film, "A Funny Thing Happened On The Way to the Forum"—and we'll have a contest for the best toga costume! Join us on our "Mad Days," when we'll dress up on 50's day, Mad Mix day and Wild West Day. All these events will culminate with the Western Weekend, March 18-21, and the Drive-In movie. Look for more information in next week's Stony Brook Union News, published every Thursday in the Stony Brook Press.

DALE'S
ICE CREAM PIE
enjoy!!!
Sodas
Cones
Candy
Shakes
Sundaes
Ice cream cakes

The END of the BRIDGE
Located on the 2nd Floor of the Student Union Building

10% off

Lunch and Dinner

with this coupon
expires 3/18/82

Bowling

2 Games for \$1

Noon - 6 PM

expires 3/18/82

SCOOP

Union Underground Mon. - Fri. 11 AM - 5 PM

All forms of contraceptives at unbeatable prices!

ANYTHING GOES IN MARCH MADNESS

25¢ off All condoms
with coupon
exp. 3/17/82

RAINYNIGHT HOUSE

M-W 9:30 AM - MID
TH-F 9:30 AM - 1 AM
SAT 11 AM - 1 AM
SUN 11 AM - MID

Union Underground

MARCH MADNESS IN THE UNION

50¢ off PITCHER BECK'S ON TAP
with coupon
exp. 3/17/82

BARNES & NOBLE

\$1 off Any S.B. sweatshirt
(limited sizes)
expires 3/18/82

UNION STATION DELI

March Madness
expires 3/18/82

Free Prizes

The Eatrium

Every balloon has a special coupon just for you!

MARCH MADNESS

Surprises - Coupons, with each purchase

SEYMOUR'S Italian Express

Specials

Surprises

expires 3/18/82

MAIN DESK

We Have
cigarettes
candy
cookies
brownies
coffee
tea &

Red Hot Dollars 25¢

Newsday
N.Y. Times
Frozen Yogurt

expires 3/18/82

Art Intimating Life

Coalition of artists forming to define social injustices

by Paul DiLorenzo

A coalition of people in the arts and communication fields is being organized here in the Stony Brook area for the purpose of using their talents to define social problems in terms of the human experience. "These artists and communication people who join this coalition would be using their art for something more than an abstract emotional experience. They would be using it to make a statement that would say we believe that here is a human condition that should not exist", Thadeus Horton told the Press. Horton the organizer of this coalition resides in Stony Brook village and is a retired professional photographer, whose work has appeared in Life magazine and other prominent publications.

The group is called The Photographers and Media for Social Responsibility, and will be run on a non profit volunteer basis. Needed are people with experience in: script writing, film, radio and T.V. production, action, photography, and research. "We would like to attract people with professional experience, or at least people with enough experience to do as good a job as would be required for publication in what ever medium. The work must be of top quality", said Horton.

The artists in this organization will not recommend solutions to these social problems but will instead reduce newspaper accounts with their cold facts and impersonal statistics into terms that relate directly to human beings. As an example of the human side of a statistic Horton pointed to unemployment. "People who are loosing their jobs today are people who have never been out of work before. This can cause breakdowns in families by changing the relationships between; husband and wife, parents and children, and the family and the community. It's like a germ that can spread. Even if a person is not unemployed the fact that he may be can cause tension. There is no end to the ripples that can be caused by this one stimulus." The task of the artists in this coalition is to show what it is like to experience these social problems through their individual art form. Horton hopes, "By relating these issues in human terms the reality of situation would be brought home enough so the public themselves would find some way to remedy it". Horton also pointed to two groups in New York City that have seen the reality of these social problems and are doing something to correct them. The first is called The Coalition for the Homeless founded by Mr. Robert M. Hayes, a lawyer of the prestigious law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. Mr. Hayes voluntarily pressed the original lawsuit against the city of New York which led to the legislation requiring the City to shelter for any homeless person. He has currently taken a leave from his job to work full time with his coalition. The second group described by Horton is called The Yorkville Community Pantry, which serves 3,000 hot meals a month to any hungry person. "Our group hopes to show enough people that these social problems really do effect people and not numbers so that society will come to grips with these issues; making a community pantry and temporary shelter unnecessary," Horton said.

The material produced by these artists would then be made available to lecturers, discussion groups, and University classes. "When you are discussing these social issues it is easier for the group to relate to the problem on a human level rather than a statistical one." This work would also travel around in exhibition form to other universities and exhibition halls. Radio and T.V. stations could also use the material if they so chose. The coalition would also be available to do special projects for professors who have classes that cover these social issues.

Horton would like Stony Brook University to be the center for production and distribution of this work. "I can think of no better ally than a University," he said. The University also has the facilities and people needed to make this coalition a total success. Horton used WUSB to exemplify how the University and the Coalition could help each other. "This radio station is perfect for us because it is a non-commercial radio station. It doesn't have to cater to commercial needs of its audience. It has a different motivation, which is to teach people and to get them to think. Therefore, its intellectual content is quite high. So this radio station is perfect for us, and we would be perfect for them. We could supply material from which the radio station could draw." Covering social issues in depth would also give students a chance to get involved in areas of media production that they normally wouldn't find in other

organizations. Horton also pointed out that making Stony Brook this coalition's center would bring the University positive attention not only locally but nationally.

Horton concluded by saying, "I believe it appropriate for the University to take notice of our media coalition, and I applaud the University for establishing its Arms Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies Resource Center. Our coalition is a part of the same concern. It is our belief that a socially healthy society is a morally aware and strong one. The Media Coalition invites and

welcomes the participation of the University community. Our viewpoint focuses on people, and we derive our strength from people."

Anyone interested in becoming part of this coalition, or who wants more information about it, should send name, address and telephone number to:

The Photographer and Media for Social Responsibility
P.O. Box 863
Stony Brook, NY 11790
and someone from the Coalition will contact you.

The Third Estate: Viewpoint

End Involvement

by Jay Everett

Since taking office just over a year ago, the Reagan administration has reinstated direct United States financial aid to the government of El Salvador. The arrival of U.S. "military advisors" and massive military and financial aid to the ruling junta, in addition to the training of Salvadoran military personnel by American Green Berets upon military bases in the United States, all represent a commitment which will be difficult to reverse.

This combination of factors seems strangely reminiscent of the preliminary stages of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The administration's annual defense department report to Congress, released February 8 of this year, no longer concentrates upon the closing of the "nuclear window of vulnerability" as its goal but, in the form currently before Congress, stresses the development of this nation's capacity to carry on an extended conventional war anywhere in the world. According to *Newsday* (2/8/82), this capacity is to be used to counter the "Soviet threat" in situations even where that threat is "ambiguous."

This defense development seems striking in light of the administration's rhetoric concerning the military and political situation in El Salvador. When this is coupled with statements such as Alexander Haig's avowal of unconditional support for the junta of El Salvador, that the U.S. will do "whatever is necessary" to retain the junta in power (2/8/82), one begins to perceive a grave situation developing for the citizens of the U.S.

So far, a group of 29 U.S. congressmen have come out in active opposition to the President's support of the Salvadoran regime. This group has filed suit in federal court, contending that the President's "emergency military aid" to this regime constitutes a violation of the War Powers Act, which restricts presidential discretion in these matters. The War Powers Act of 1973, which arose as a consequence of the Vietnam War (or, if one prefers, the Vietnam "Conflict"), requires that a president seek and obtain the consent of Congress before the American military is committed to an armed struggle.

If the potential for another Vietnam is to be averted, more Congressional opposition to the Reagan policies must be mustered. The administration's current response to criticism of its El Salvador policy is to cite "national interest" and, in spite of persistent reports documenting flagrant violations of human rights by the Salvadoran military, the Reagan administration asserts that the government of El Salvador is steadily exhibiting the attempt to safeguard human rights in that country. So long as the members of Congress, political creatures that they necessarily are, believe that those whom they represent have accepted this inversion of the truth offered by the administration, there will be little incentive for those members of Congress to oppose the President's policy on El Salvador. Reagan's deliberate policy of disseminating misinformation must be stopped.

The following is a sample copy of a letter to one of the U.S. Senators representing this area. It takes very little time to write a letter similar to this one, and it is a material way of making sure that your voice is at least heard. If you, like many of us, are disturbed by the continuing support given to the government of El Salvador by the Reagan administration, then speak up and make yourself heard. If we don't all do so, we, as a nation, may soon be paying not only with our tax dollars but with our lives to support this brutal regime. Please write a letter similar

to this one and let those who represent this area know that the Reagan policy toward El Salvador is *not* popularly supported. Following is a list of the U.S. Senators and Representatives from Suffolk County and New York State and the addresses to which letters can be sent:

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan 733 3rd Ave. New York, NY 10017	Sen. Alfonse D'Amato 1 Penn Plaza New York, NY 10001
Rep. William Carney 2400 North Ocean Ave. Farmingville, NY 11738	Rep. Thomas Downey 4 Udall Rd. West Islip, NY 11795

28 Junta Lane
Stony Brook, NY 11790
February 15, 1982

Dear Senator Moynihan:

In light of the current administration's policy of financial and military support for the ruling El Salvadoran junta, I am writing to make clear, as a citizen, my stand and concerns on this matter.

The abuses and atrocities committed by the El Salvadoran government are a matter of extensive public record. Their non-concern with human rights and human life has been documented time and again. The struggle of the people of El Salvador to free themselves from this sort of oppression has been a long and bloody one, extending in its present form back to 1931. It is easily verifiable, by a simple comparison of the amounts of aid received by the El Salvadoran junta from this country over the last decade with the yearly gross national product of El Salvador, that only the financial and military support given to the junta by the United States government makes possible the continued existence of this extremely repressive government. Thus, all Americans are directly responsible, as members by representation of the United States government, for the continued slaughter, repression, and disregard for any basic human rights in El Salvador.

We, as a nation, cannot possibly claim any credibility in any area of the world when we support the struggle of the Polish workers and recognize as valid the claims of the Catholic Church in Poland concerning conditions there while simultaneously condemning the struggle of the El Salvadoran people to free themselves from what is an even worse plight and ignoring the reports of the Church in that nation concerning conditions there. By this sort of hypocrisy and double standard, we convict ourselves in the eyes of the world.

Please, Senator, do everything in your power to bring a stop to all forms of aid, especially military, to the ruling governmental junta in El Salvador.

Sincerely yours,

John Smith

(The writer is a member of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador)

Reactors : A Glowing Future

by Joe Caponi

The use of nuclear reactors to produce electricity is growing swiftly in the United States, and the country is faced with the decision of how to use and generate that power. The road towards cheap, safe and plentiful nuclear power during the next century is paved with expense and controversy, but fusion may be the only road to energy survival.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

More than 70 nuclear power plants in the United States today produce over 12% of the nation's electric power. One hundred other reactors are on order or being constructed. Nevertheless, they are still not accepted by a large portion of American citizens. Fears over reactor safety continue to threaten not only expansion but the industry's very existence. According to Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia, "Probably because of the association of nuclear processes with military the general public has developed fears of nuclear technology, and consequently minor accidents occurring in a nuclear power plant even when not related to the nuclear portion of that plant, receive unbalanced attention by the public media."

The accident at the Three Mile Island reactor virtually halted the industry. Dozens of reactor orders were cancelled, and no new plants were licensed for several years. But attacks upon the industry because of that accident now seem to be exaggerated.

As reported in *Scientific American*, former Nuclear Regulatory Commission member Harold Agnew stated, "The experience at Three Mile Island demonstrated to the satisfaction of technically qualified people that present-day water cooled nuclear reactors offer no significant threat to the health and safety of the general public."

WATER COOLED REACTORS

A nuclear fission reactor operates by the breakup of the Uranium 235 nucleus. (235 signifies the atomic weight. U-235 makes up less than 1% of all naturally occurring uranium, with the rest consisting of slightly heavier uranium 238.) The nucleus is unstable, and when it is hit by a neutron with just the right amount of energy it splits into two or more smaller nuclei which in turn release more neutrons that may cause the decay of another nucleus. The energy from this reaction heats the surrounding material (usually water) and the heated water runs an electric turbine in precisely the same way it does in an oil or coal fired plant.

All but one of the reactors in the United States, and all of the Navy's nuclear powered ships, use water cooled reactors. Such reactors have an efficiency of about 33% (1/3 of the heat generated in the core is actually turned into electricity) and a lifetime of about 30 years.

GAS COOLED REACTORS

Safer and more efficient than water cooled reactors are reactors that use helium gas as the cooling material. These HTGR (High-Temperature Gas Cooled Reactors) are common in Europe and Canada, but only one American reactor, the Fort Saint Vrain reactor in Platteville, Colorado, is helium cooled.

The design of an HTGR is similar to that of a water cooled reactor, but the fact that helium is a gas at almost any temperature makes those reactors safer for the following reason: the loss of a reactor's coolant material is one of the most dangerous accidents that can befall a reactor. Without the coolant, the reactor will quickly become dangerously hot (this is largely what happened at the Three Mile Island accident). In a gas reactor the coolant cannot simply spill away from the fuel, and even in the extremely unlikely event that the reactor vessel were to crack, the gas would continue to envelope the core. According to Agnew, if all emergency cooling systems of a reactor were to break down, the core of a pressurized water reactor would reach the dangerous temperature of 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit in 50 seconds. But a gas cooled reactor would not heat up to that temperature until a full hour after the cooling systems stopped, giving the operators much more time to counter the danger. It is for this reason, Agnew states, that the Fort Saint Vrain reactor is the only United States reactor where a "shift technical advisor" is not required on site 24 hours per day.

The reason that gas cooled reactors have not caught on in the U.S. like they have in Europe is basically because, according to Agnew, American companies such as Westinghouse and General Electric do not want to change over to a reactor design they are unfamiliar with and have not developed themselves. The Fort Saint Vrain

reactor was built by the General Atomic Company under a U.S. Government contract.

Prior to Three Mile Island, as many as ten different utilities were interested in HTGRs, and it is now felt that they will gain popularity in the U.S. In addition to the safety features, HTGRs have a 38% efficiency rating.

BREEDER REACTORS

The controversial "breeder" type reactors are unique among all energy generating systems in that they produce more fuel than they consume. Any conventional reactor, no matter how it is cooled, must be refueled every few years. Valuable fuel is wasted and the disposal of these highly radioactive rods is one of the major problems for the nuclear industry.

Breeder reactors solve this problem by turning fissionable atoms into fissile ones, which generate power. Fissile atoms, of which U-235 is the only type that occurs naturally, are used to generate power in the method already described. An atom is fissionable if with the absorption of a neutron it can be turned into a fissile material. The main fissionable material is U-238, which becomes fissile plutonium 239 after it absorbs a neutron.

In a water or gas cooled reactor, the coolant intercepts too much of the energy of the neutrons for them to convert much uranium 238 to plutonium 239. A breeder reactor is cooled with the element sodium, which does not absorb as much energy, and runs hotter, producing more fissile atoms than it uses. It has the highest efficiency of all—40%.

This ability to breed its own fuel, enough to completely stock a second reactor after about 20 years of operation, may become essential as the world's supply of natural uranium becomes progressively harder to mine. The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation conference in 1980, which was attended by 66 nations, predicted that a severe and permanent shortage of uranium will exist as early as the year 2000 if current methods are used until then.

Opponents of the breeder, including former President and nuclear physicist Carter, claim that the production of fissile plutonium threatens to place nuclear weapons within the reach not only of more nations but also of determined terrorists. Proponents in Europe and the U.S. claim that the reactor-produced material would not have a sufficiently high concentration of plutonium 239, and that the effort to reprocess it into a weapon would be impractical, expensive, and impossible to conceal.

The United States is funding development of the Clinch River breeder reactor at \$180 million a year. Funding for this project is not likely to be cut, since it is a favorite of Senate Majority leader Howard Baker, in whose home state of Tennessee the reactor is being built.

FUSION

The nuclear fusion reactor is in many ways the opposite of a fission reactor, and may become the most important source of artificially-controlled energy ever to exist. In fusion reactors the deuterium and tritium isotopes (an isotope is an atom that is chemically identical to an element, but has a different atomic weight) of hydrogen, the lightest element, are fused to form the element helium, the second lightest. This releases energy in the form of heat and free neutrons, like a fission reaction.

Unlike the relative ease with which a fission reaction may be started, the difficulties of achieving a fusion reaction are enormous. Fusion is the process that powers the sun, and it is only in conditions of extreme heat and pressure like that at the center of the sun that the reaction can take place. Hydrogen at that temperature cannot be contained by any material substance, and so if a continuous reaction is to be had, the hydrogen must be held in place by magnetic fields stronger than any produced to date.

Current fusion research, which is proceeding at an enormous rate, concentrates mainly but not exclusively on two methods of initiating the reaction. The Tokomack system uses those strong magnets to hold the reaction in place and forces the hydrogen into the reaction chamber at high speed. A second approach involves hitting a fuel pellet of deuterium and tritium with a highly powerful laser, to get the material to fuse.

The benefits of fusion are almost unlimited. The fuel can be easily extracted from seawater, and fusion reactors promise to be far safer than fission reactors and less polluting than coal or gas fired plants. Harold Furth, in the August 1979 *Scientific American*, said fusion reactors "would be incapable of a runaway reaction, would have little afterheat from radioactivity," and would substantially reduce radioactive waste.

In 1980, Congress passed the Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act, which calls for a fusion engineering device by 1990 and proposes spending \$20 billion over the next 20 years towards that end. Fusion research is being actively supported by President Reagan and Energy Secretary Edwards, and it was one of the very few non-military budget items not to have major funding cuts in the last year.

Former U.S. Representative Mike McCormack, who was a major supporter of the Magnetic Fusion Act, said, "We must not forget that fusion is unquestionably the ultimate source of energy for the people of the world. The moment we start operating the first magnetic fusion electric generating plant, we will change the world dramatically to the benefit of all mankind."

BREAKFAST SPECIALS!

End of the Bridge Restaurant

on the second floor of the Union

This Saturday, March 13
11AM-3PM

99¢

Two eggs,
toast
and coffee

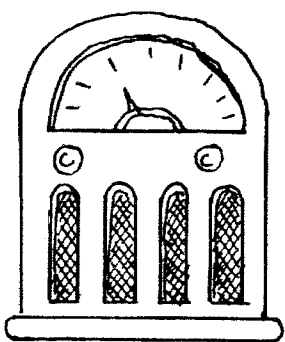
This Sunday, March 14

\$1.95

Eggs, Toast,
Potatoes, Bacon
or Sausage, coffee

PLUS SECONDS





PUBLIC INTEREST RADIO PRESENTS

HELP ON SMALL CLAIMS

INTERVIEW: WITH STUDENTS OF THE NYPIRG SMALL CLAIMS PROJECT.

TIME: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 6:00 PM ON WUSB 90.1 FM

NYPIRG IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL CLAIMS COUNSELING SERVICE FOR THE PUBLIC. HEAR HOW YOU CAN USE SMALL CLAIM COURTS TO WIN SETTLEMENTS AGAINST MANUFACTURERS OF DEFECTIVE PRODUCTS, OR ANYONE ELSE WHO RIPS YOU OFF IN A LITTLE WAY.

History of Contraception

EROS is a peer counseling service on campus to answer your questions on Birth Control, pregnancy, abortion referral, V.D., and sexual health care. EROS is free and confidential. Call 246-LOVE or stop by the EROS office, Infirmary Rm 119 Monday through Friday 10 am to 5 pm.

Dr. Helen LeMay, Associate Professor of History will talk on the history and origins of Birth Control

Wednesday, March 31st 8 PM

Union Auditorium

Free Refreshments

Sponsored by EROS

**WIT.
PLOT.
HUMOR.
DIALOGUE.
HILARITY.
STORYLINE.
SONGS.
DANCE.
SATIRE.
MALICE.**

That's "School Spirit," Stony Brook's First Annual Varsity Show. To audition for this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity; prepare a song and come to the

**BASEMENT DANCE STUDIO (0003)
OF FINE ARTS**

**FROM 5 PM TO MID.,
ON MARCH 16, 17, OR 18.**

Good Luck.

Town Meeting on Residence Life Lec. Hall 100 Tuesday, March 16th 8:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Come hear central office staff answer questions concerning:
*Residence Hall Directors
RA/MA selection
Facilities use forms and curfews and various topics concerning residents.*
Let the Directors know you care!
Any questions call Polity 6-3673

**Join ENACT
STONY BROOK'S First AND
only ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP.
OUR MEETINGS ARE
MONDAYS AT 8:00 PM
IN UNION ROOM 079**

Call our office or visit.

Active Topics: TOXICS, NUKES, WILDLIFE, Politics,
Air, and, last but not least, FUN!

**REMEMBER NEXT WEEK IS
NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK**

Darwin vs. Dickens

by Tom Neary

If you are a Pre-med student or an English major, chances are you've experienced the stereotypical outlook that many people have on these groups. We might think of the Pre-med as never having time to enjoy him or herself, as never being interested in anything but studying benzene rings and getting the elusive 4.0 cum. The English major always walks around in a fog, quoting poetry to check your reaction, and seems to have no direction, no goal. I decided to sample these majors to learn the truth behind the stereotyped images they conjure in our minds.



It was on a day like any other day that I first entered that room and saw the sight that will forever be impressed on my memory. In the fluorescent light from above, the gleaming steel of their knives and their lean, ravenous looks sent a wave of cold fear through the air. The group gathered around the corpse, poised in readiness for the inevitable carnage. They glanced from side to side, surveying the competition and looking for the slightest edge they could find. Their leader signalled for them to begin. The group descended on the victim and began to hack away with wild abandon. There was no concern for the safety of their neighbors. Blood and guts flew about the room, and more than one finger was severed in the frantic attempt to be successful. A pale girl with bloodshot eyes and a Peter Lorre voice ran up to me, laughing with a sinister giggle, "I've dissected the brain! Ha, ha, ha, ha!!" I was taken aback by this whole gruesome scene. Never did I expect the BIO 152 lab to be like this. What they did to that poor little pig was beyond me. I had come in contact with—the Stony Brook Pre-med student.

On numerous occasions after that tragic experience I was able to observe and even, at times, speak to the Pre-med student, under my guise of a pseudo-science major. During an organic chemistry lecture I was intrigued by a student who seemed to be shaking and fidgeting uncontrollably. I found it amazing that he could carry on a conversation and still write down every word the professor said. "Yeah, it's a competitive thing," he admitted. "See that guy over there? He got only six hours of sleep last week. I'll beat him this week. I haven't slept yet!" It was obvious that among all those surgical scrub shirts and TI-30 pocket calculators there were some people who really wanted to be doctors or dentists, even if it meant forsaking all else in life.

I came back to class next week. There had been an organic exam a few nights before and I noticed that the lecture class was greatly reduced in number. I found my friend, who by now reminded me of Raggedy Andy with the d.t.'s. "Well, a lot of people didn't get the 'A' on the exam like they figured they would."

"Oh, did they drop the course?" I asked. He fought off a spasmodic fit.

"No—they swallowed some sulfuric acid. H_2SO_4 . They won't be coming back."

The horror of it all! I ran from the class determined to never again take any of the so-called Pre-med courses. The competition, the brown-nosing, the late nights, the self-imposed sobriety—who could live like that? I made a decision to opt for classes which were as far removed from science as possible.

I soon met the person who changed my life. I like to call him—the "English major." He stood outside the Humanities cafeteria in a tweed blazer with patches on the elbows and strange moccasin type shoes with the laces untied. Under one arm he had a weather beaten book entitled *The Norton Anthology: Everything Ever Written in English*, and in the other hand he held a half empty cup of black coffee. His hair was unkempt and his look one of extreme contemplation.

I walked up to him to solicit his help. He agreed to take me around to his classes. "Indeed," he told me, "I knew you were not of the English major persuasion. 'A heavy weight of hours has/chained and bowed/One too like thee: tameless and swift and proud.'" He chuckled at his private joke.

We each got a cup of coffee and entered his first class. Every guy in the class wore a blazer, and the steam rising from the cups of coffee made it impossible to see more than two feet in any direction. The class started slowly; there were six people asleep as it began. When the professor finally awoke, I saw the class beginning to take shape. Gone was the competitive, vindictive nature of the science courses. Here was true learning. Quotes of great erudition flew about the room, heated discussions were everywhere to be found: was Shakespeare a woman?, did Chaucer watch television?, and the ever popular, can I have an extension on my paper?

The English major and his enthusiasm for his studies began to rub off on me. Here were friendly, helpful people—people who liked to drink beer and dry white wine, who enjoyed missing classes and sleeping late, who each day had to consume their body weight in caffeine—this was for me. I ran out the next day and bought a blazer and all the necessary paraphernalia. I was quite the English major.

The next day I casually questioned the English major about his future plans. "Teaching? Graduate work? What are you going to do?"



He stared at me with a reflective look and, placing his thumb and forefinger above his right eye, said, "Perish the thought! I want to be a doctor. That's where all the money is. A teacher? Indeed!"

Later on I ran into my friend from the chemistry class. He looked like a new man. He had been up late all those nights in order to finish an article he was writing for a scientific journal.

What are we going to do about Stony Brook, the melting pot of students? I think I've found my personal solution. I'll major in Astrology. Pre-med? English? Indeed!

K.C. '82

Tom Brown : On the Ropes

by Larry Feibel

Never has such disappointment been registered by this writer since a glazed-eyed, dehydrated Thomas Hearn's slumped through the ropes at the hands of Sugar Ray Leonard as was encountered while listening to the first two cuts of Tom Browne's latest release, *Yours Truly*. Barry White once said too much of anything is no good. On *Yours Truly*, too much diversity, believe it or not, is the album's pitfall.

Opening with two funk cuts, "Fungi Mama/Bebopafunkadiscolypso" and "Bye Gones," *Yours Truly* brings back the days of the wide grooves and flying tone arms. I'm still trying to figure out if my copy of the album was skipping or if the sudden and frequent "skips" were planned. I'm leaning towards the latter because on certain ballad and jazz cuts, the skips were not evident. At least this quandary gave me something to take my mind off these heavily laden synthesizer (to a point of annoyance) banalities.

Looking at the musician credits, I noticed that the synthesizers were going to take the place of the bass on these two and certain other cuts. Not until the third track is an electric bass utilized (I guess you could call this album bass tardy). My worst fears were realized as these raucous synthesizer riffs sent the needle airborne. Browne's only contributions are two-note horn riffs that are disjointed from the rest of the cacophony. There was no sign of those clean, Freddie Hubbard-like solos that were so evident on *Browne Sugar*, his promising debut album. You do not realize promise like this.

What nerve to put your name to an album consisting of songs where two-note

riffs are your only role. A twenty-two-year-old newcomer is not Quincy Jones and cannot put his name to an album he didn't produce and for which he only co-wrote some songs and played only embellishment phrases. This is sellout city.

Thankfully, on one cut of side one (the only cut on this side that is not a funk atrocity), Browne shows shades of his former self. Complete with bass and, finally, a trumpet solo, a mellow, melodic AABA form jazz instrumental entitled "Charisma" realizes the kind of soft jazz you'd expect from a Dave Grusin and Larry Rosen production. While there is not much improvisation, the nifty bass line and pretty tune will keep you moving in your seat. This at least brings the side to a calibre worthy of at least a minimum Dick Clark rating.

The dilemma of this waste of talent is accentuated on the opening of side two, which begins with two John Coltrane classics: "Lazy Bird" and "Naima." Now we're talking. Cooking acoustic bass, drums and piano by John Ray, Poogie Bell Jr. and Terrence Burrus, respectively, are exquisitely performed. Hey, these guys can play! The total sound was like a stand in for the old Miles Davis jazz all-stars, with Browne soloing last, like all great jazz soloists.

Yours Truly is truly a paradox. One part of the album says sell as many as we can, while the other part says let's say something noteworthy. With a mixture of ballads, jazz combos and funk, can anyone really be satisfied, as these tastes are virtually mutually exclusive?

Just when things seem to be improving (three of the last four cuts are excellent), another funk tune entitled "Come For



The Ride" renewed the synthesizer fear I had acquired after hearing the previous funk efforts. When Browne takes himself seriously, the results are tremendous. When he funks it up, it is a waste of time, energy and talent on a grand scale.

The schizophrenia continues on the mildly funky Lonnie Liston Smith tune, "My Latin Sky." Here, although funky and synthesized, the results are very effective. Browne performs a nice solo that shows a clean, ranging sound. If he wants to update his sound, this is the way it should be done. This particular cut is very George Duke-esque in a positive sense. Duke's finest work is of this genre and his problems also occur in oversynthesized and loud piffle. Browne also shows a Chuck Mangione style of playing, with the differences being Browne plays

on key, his notes are clean, not sour, and he has range.

The dilemma is rounded out by a beautiful Stylistics-like R&B ballad entitled "A Message (Pride and Pity)." With impressive vocals by Frank Floyd, the tune approaches the Quincy Jones/James Ingram style charm in a nicely done Philly-style ballad that is reinforced with a strong bass which will keep you moving. Stick to this stuff, Tom, you're good at it.

Yours Truly ranges from some of the worst music this writer has recently heard to some of the best. It's an old rule of etiquette never to flaunt something good in front of someone if you're not going to deliver. On *Yours Truly*, Tom Browne delivers only half of the time, yet the listener is charged in full.

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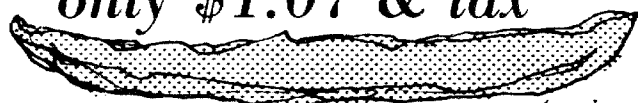
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Joplin : Alive for the Record

by Jane Rupert

Janis Joplin
Farewell Song
Columbia Records

First came the Jimi Hendrix, *Anthology*, then Jim Morrison and The Doors', *Greatest Hits*, and now a new album by the third of these three 1960's rock singers who died abruptly at the decade's end, Janis Joplin's, *Farewell Song*.

It may seem strange that *Farewell Song*, which unlike the 1981 Hendrix and Doors releases is made up entirely of previously unreleased material, and is surfacing almost twelve years after Joplin's death. Given the embarrassing state of American rock music today, however, especially where women are concerned, (there is still no new woman rock singer who holds a candle to Janis Joplin or Grace Slick), the present resurgence of Sixties music is more than a pleasant diversion. It's a savior.

Excluding some British new wave bands and a very small minority of new American bands, the contributions by Sixties greats-Bob Dylan, The Doors, Grateful Dead, Jimi Hendrix, Grace Slick and the Jefferson Starship, The Rolling Stones, The Who, The Kinks, Stevie Winwood (Traffic), and The Moody Blues made up the best and the only good music of 1981. Extended radio airplay of and posthumous releases by Jim Morrison and The Doors and Jimi Hendrix this past year brought back and spotlighted some of the best Sixties music. And now in 1982, is it time for a Janis Joplin revival?

Culturally, socially, and politically the 1960s were turbulent. And, although in the 1980s, as a society we feel as if we have grown beyond those times, a quick study of current events shows that the issues and upsets we faced in the Sixties are not as far away now as we may want to think. Although her songs were not politically relevant or issue-oriented (as much of the Sixties music was) to many, Janis Joplin epitomized the Sixties.

The destructive combination of innocence, despair, and tragedy which characterized the decade, existed within Janis, tangling her life and music inseparably into one. Just as her voice would drop from a ravaging wail to a raspy whisper within one song, Joplin herself could change in minutes from a tough, arrogant broad to a sad, timid little girl. *Farewell Song* captures both voices, and both aspects of Janis' personality as they appeared in her music.

Six of the nine tracks on the album feature Janis with the first of her three bands, Big Brother and The Holding Company. Although some critics argue that Big Brother was a sloppy incompetent band, their raw garage-band rock and roll was perfect for Janis' unrefined electric blues singing. As Country Joe McDonald, a contemporary and close friend of Joplin's, wrote on the *Farewell Song* album jacket, "Janis felt at home in San Francisco with Big Brother. She relaxed more than ever before, and sang the best she ever sang."

Her singing style was heavily criticized by many who felt she was a very bad imitation of her idol, Bessie Smith, and of other black 1940s female Blues singers whom she loved. They thought it unfair that while many black female Blues singers were having trouble selling their

albums in the 1960s, Janis Joplin, "the fake", became a superstar. These comparisons however, are not valid. For although she definitely sang the blues, Janis Joplin was not a black Blues singer from the 1940s. She was a white singer in the 1960s who borrowed the basic Blues style and gave it a whole new life.

Through *Farewell Song*, as in any sample of Joplin's previously recorded music, her vocals vary. The voice which sometimes sounds screechy and strained will in another song or in another part of the same song ignite the music with an explosive full-throttle yell, or hold the lyrics with a sensuous tenderness. The album's variety is emphasized best in the medley of the traditional hymn "Amazing Grace" and "Hi Heel Sneakers", a funky up beat song. "Misery 'N'" on side one is a gripping vocal and perfect example of the early San Francisco rock sound. Three songs, "Magic of Love" and the title track with Big Brother, and "One Night Stand", recorded in concert with the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, rank highly among Joplin's best.

"Magic of Love", the most powerful vocal on the album, was recorded at the height of Joplin's career with Big Brother when her voice was at its best. On this track you can listen to Janis sing without being hit by the undercurrent of sadness which ran through all of her later material. A following track, "One Night Stand" in which Joplin is separated from Big Brother is about the loneliness of life on the road. Hearing her sing, "Don't you know that you're nothing more than a one night stand? Tomorrow I'll be on the road and you can catch me if you can. Honey, take my hand and play that game again." is sad and ironic. For although most of her life as a rock star was nothing more than a lonely one night stand, she searched desperately, yet without any real hope, for something more.

The title track is raw and haunting. It contains a part of everything that made Janis's music. As Country Joe McDonald wrote on the album cover,

"'Farewell Song' is one of the best pieces of West Coast rock n' roll I've ever heard.. It was her last really great recorded performance with a really great rock band, and I think her best. That it is called 'Farewell Song' and that it turned out to be a last song for her as part of Big Brother and part of the West Coast scene is quite incredible."

Farewell Song brings out both sides of Janis, the personality and voice of extremes. Just as she always acted either too happy and strong or was too sad and weak, her voice was either too strained and screechy or burning with raw passion. Good or bad, she was never indifferent. Unfortunately though, Joplin was not a survivor. She has often been described as a candle "flame burning in the wind-always at its most intense".

Whether singing, drinking, shooting smack, speed, or just living, Joplin did it with an incredible amount of energy which she crammed into too few years. And now, although she has been dead over a decade, she sounds very much alive on this album. The music is like her and like the Sixties too-loud, outrageous, turbulent, chaotic, and tragic, but never for a moment dull.

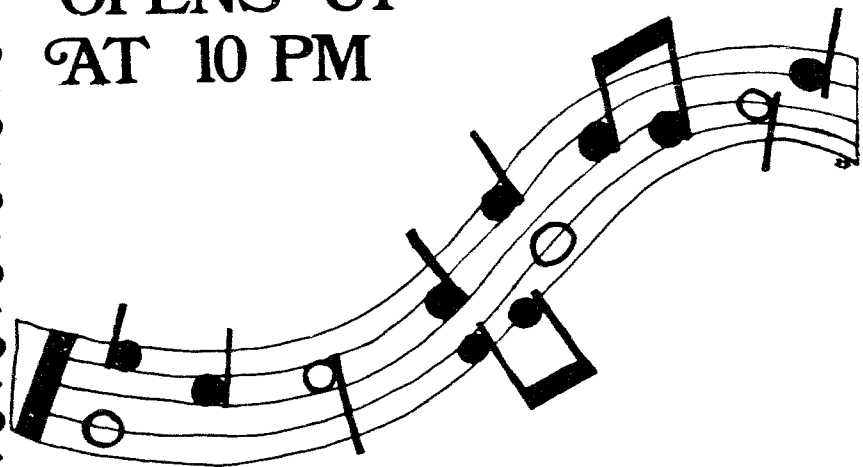
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Love Stinks

Making Love

Directed by Arthur Hiller

Written by Barry Sandler, from a story by A. Scott Berg

Produced by Allen Adler and Daniel Melnick

With Michael Ontkean, Kate Jackson and Harry Hamlin

A 20th Century-Fox release of an Indie Prod Co. prod.

by Ron Dionne

From the outset, *Making Love* uses the audience as its confidante. Clair (Kate Jackson) and Bart (Harry Hamlin) speak directly to the camera in softly lit close-ups. They talk about their former relationships with Zach (Michael Ontkean) and the effect coming to terms with his homosexuality had had upon them. These bold disclosures are at first rather lengthy and frequent, but become more brief and sporadic. They take place some indeterminate amount of time after the action of the story—we know it hasn't been too long because Claire and Bart don't look any older and their memories are fresh and painful enough for them to crack their voices and bring tears to their eyes. It is up to us, in the face of being talked to from the screen, to decide whether to be judges, analysts, friends or voyeurs. The movie intends, especially through this too self-conscious device, to treat Controversial Subject Matter in a mature, honest, unflinching way. It intends, more specifically, to be sympathetic towards homosexuality.

Zach is a thirtyish cancer specialist with money, a sports car and the medical world on a string. He is married to Claire, an up-and-coming network TV executive. They splurge and buy a house at the beginning of the film, a beautiful home with a price tag a bit over their heads. They move in with delusions of fulfillment of the American dream. They laugh together, support each other, call each other at work, and share an idiosyncratic love for Gilbert and Sullivan (and singing together badly). They are young, educated, successful, and wealthy—all that they need to make their lives perfect is a child. They will name him Rupert, after Rupert Brooke, their favorite poet.

The business of birthing Rupert, of course, must fall on Claire. She is willing to trade in a career in a quickly changing industry for a year in which to do so. In an effort to thwart her, Tim (John Dukakis), her boss, tries to make her head of programming. She'd have to start all over again when she gets back, he says, but even this doesn't stop her. She loves Zach and wants to have their child.

While Claire is committing herself, Zach is out on the streets finding himself. The first glimmering of homosexual interest on his part that we see occurs while he's stopped at a traffic light. A motorcycle pulls up next to his car with a gay couple sitting snugly on it, talking to each other. He looks at them and when they notice him looking, he jerks his gaze away abruptly and lets them pull away first after the light changes. Next, in a later scene, he drives slowly through the city streets at night and actually picks up a man who immediately makes a pass. Zach loses his nerve and turns him down. His feelings trouble him, affecting his weekly basketball playing with the guys, and distracting him at home where the time spent in bed with Claire begins to mean less. When he finally meets Bart, a somewhat successful young gay novelist, while subbing for a GP friend who's ill, he is ready to admit his "curiosity" about certain things and Bart helps him.

Zach carries on with Bart for a while, actually falling in love with him, but by the time he tells Claire about it—seemingly more because she was going to quit her job to have Rupert than because he was cheating on her; the hierarchy of guilt in this movie is very interesting—she's convinced he's found another woman. When he finally tells her, she is at first outraged and thinks that their entire eight year marriage must have been a deception, that he must have been using her to hide from himself.

These sentiments don't last. When he leaves her and she goes looking for him in order to apologize for thinking the worst and to make a case for making the best together, she meets a lower class gay who lives in a small apartment by himself and sleeps with so many guys that he can't remember their names. She asks if he's happy, and he says that he is. She's respectful and discreet but leaves with a look of plagued valor on her face: she must not let Zach fall to this.

While this movie doesn't present drag queens or cowboy stereotypes as typical homosexuals like two of the most recent films on gay themes have—*La Cage*



Aux Folles and *Cruising*—it does prevent a more banal stereotype instead. The common heterosexual apprehension that homosexuals are extra horny, that perhaps somehow homosexual means "horny," is embodied in Bart, Zach's first gay lover.

Bart likes to be alone. It is simply the lifestyle he chooses. He lives by himself in LA and picks up attractive young men in bars, screws them, and leaves before the night is over. In one of his addresses to the audience, tears come to his eyes as he wishes Zach had never told him he loved him. It hurts too much to be loved, held, wanted for more than one night's sex. The extension of the overly promiscuous homosexual stereotype is just this sort of irresponsibility born of despair or some lost sense of self-worth. Bart's insecurity is accounted for in reminiscences about his childhood. It was his father who pushed the right fielder's glove on him, who tried to make him into an athlete, a little "man" capable of physically proving himself. Bart is most bitter about the fact that his father died before he could confront him with the fact that his little son always wanted "to get it on with the other rightfielders".

Bart's reticent self-pity prevents any real empathy between the audience and Zach. Why does Zach pick this heel to be his first gay lover? Is it purely his looks? Is homosexuality just a delight in a different kind of friction than that which arises from male/female genital contact? There is nothing "different" about Zach's and Bart's relationship.

The aftermath of Bart's disclosure to Claire is their

eventual parting. When a mutual friend of their dies, Zach is living in New York with a man, and working at Sloan-Kettering. Zach goes to the funeral back in LA, and sees Claire there. She invites him back to her house to meet her husband and small son Rupert. The husband is nice, the son charming, the house beautiful, and Claire is happy. She asks Zach if he's happy and he says he is. Zach asks Claire if things are good, and she heartily asserts that yes things are indeed good. But when he gets back in his car to drive to the airport, the camera lingers on Claire's face, eyes full of tears. She whispers "Goodbye Zach".

We never learn if she lost her career for little Rupert's sake. We see Zach, with shorter hair, in a beautiful New York apartment. We know he's continued his success as a doctor, but Claire's life is represented by the nice husband, pretty house and charming child. Even if she's happy, there is nothing new to his kind of ending. Has she given up? Has Zach's homosexuality weakened her?

The film doesn't assess the attraction to Bart that makes him want to leave a loving, secure, ongoing relationship. There is almost no sensuality, almost nothing erotic in the first gay sex scene. Bart seems so selfish and Zach so selfless that we don't much care what they're feeling. The filmmakers exhibit no insight into at least the sensual persuasiveness male flesh has for a man who feels forbiddenly drawn to it. In *Making Love* two men meet and fuck. Instead of a man leaving his wife for another woman, he leaves her for another man.

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